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URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

TEN-YEAR IMPACT REPORT
1979 - 1989

National Park Service
Recreation Grants Division

COMPLETED

URBAN PARK AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM

Rebuilding for the Future

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INTRODUCTION

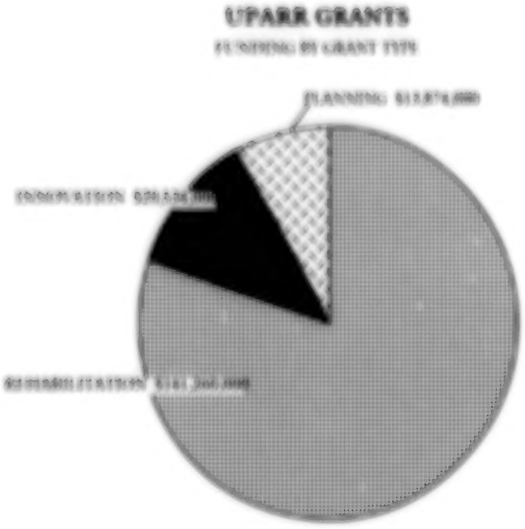
The Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPARR) program was established in November 1978 by Public Law 95-625, as a five-year, $725 million program that provided matching grants and technical assistance to economically distressed urban communities. The purpose of the program was to provide direct Federal assistance to urban localities for rehabilitation of critically needed recreation facilities. The law also encourages systematic local planning and commitment to continuing operation and maintenance of recreation programs, sites, and facilities. Only cities and urban counties meeting established criteria were eligible for assistance.

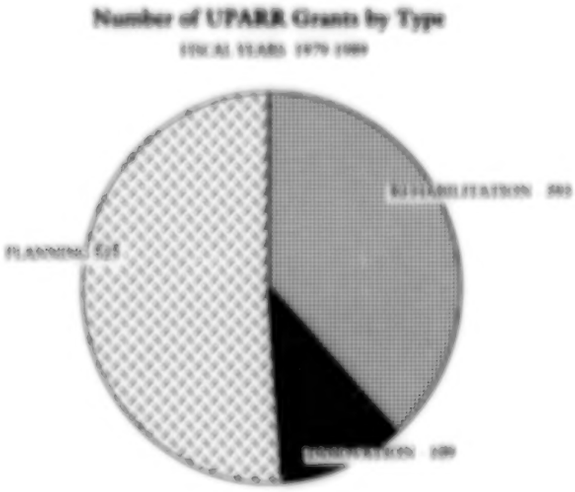
Three types of grants were available through the UPARR program.

REHABILITATION grants (70%Federal/30%Local) for close-to-home urban recreation sites that deteriorated to the point where the recreator's health and safety were endangered or the quality of recreation service was impaired. From 1979 to 1984 approximately $141 million was awarded for 393 Rehabilitation grants.

INNOVATION grants (70%Federal/30%Local) covered the cost of personnel, facilities, equipment, supplies or services associated with the development of innovative cost-effective ideas, concepts, and approaches towards improving facility design, operations or programming for the delivery of recreation services. One hundred and nine Innovation grants were awarded to eligibile jurisdictions for approximately $20.1 million.

The UPARR program's legislation encourages State and local partnerships. As an inventive, State contributions to the local share of a Rehabilitation or Innovation grant can be matched dollar for dollar





by Federal funds up to 15 percent of a project's cost, thereby making it possible for the applicant to receive up to 85 percent in Federal funding.

RECOVERY ACTION PROGRAM planning grants provided matching funds (50%Federal/50%Local) to eligible jurisdictions for the development of recreation planning priorities and strategies for overall recreation system recovery. To be eligible to receive a Rehabilitation or Innovation grant, a jurisdiction was required to submit a Recovery Action Program plan to the National Park Service, thereby demonstrating that jurisdiction's commitment to revitalize its park and recreation system. It should be noted that over two-thirds of those jurisdictions also received a "second generation" planning grant which were used to update and improve the initial Recovery Action Plan or address a particular problem that was identified in the Plan. Eligible jurisdictions received approximately $13.8 million for 523 Recovery Action and "second generation" planning grants.

One of the most important aspects of the UPARR Act is Section 1007 which requires a jurisdication to demonstrate its commitment to ongoing planning, rehabilitation, service, operation and maintenance programs for their park and recreation systems. This commitment is expressed in local park and recreation recovery action programs.

Another important aspect of the UPARR Act is the protection of properties assisted with Federal funds. Section 1010 of the UPARR Act states in part that "No property improved or developed with assistance from this title shall,..." without prior approval from the Secretary of the Interior "...be converted to other than public recreation uses." The Secretary may approve a conversion if the proposed replacement property or recreation opportunity is reasonably equivalent in location, and provides adequate recreation opportunities.

UPARR FIVE YEAR IMPACT REPORT

In 1983 a UPARR Program Impact Report was prepared in compliance with Section 1015 of the UPARR Act. This report provided Congress with information on the overall impact and achievements of the UPARR program. The following is a brief summary of those impacts.

From 1978 through 1983 more than 500 cities and urban counties participated in the UPARR program. The program provided approximately $170 million for almost 900 grants to 400 local jurisdictions in 42 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. More than 300 of the communities completed their Recovery Action Plans, and remained active in the program. Many of these communities continued their planning efforts which emphasized efficiency in operation and managment of their recreation programs, and improved recreation services to meet the changing needs of local citizens.

The most positive impacts of UPARR Rehabilitation and Innovation grants that were reported are: facilities were returned to full use, more efficient use of space, increased programming, increase in users and mix of users, reduction in vandalism, better feelings about recreation sites, increased awareness of local recreation needs, and greater commitment of resources to continue projects post-UPARR.

Important benefits from the Recovery Action Program planning that were reported are: increased awareness of recreation opportunities and problems by local citizens, chief executive and legislators; and increased knowledge of park resources and managerial options among recreation administrators.

Other benefits resulting from the program were public-private partnership arrangements to share the workload of recreation operations with volunteer and non-profit user groups; improved coordination of planning information among various public and private recreation agencies; institution of more equitable fees to recover from users a larger share of the cost of more expensive recreation services; improved recreation opportunities for specific users groups; and citizen involvement in design and managment of local recreation systems.

UPARR grants directly stimulated over $7 million in State matching investments and at least as much in private donations of money, labor, facility access and supplies for specific projects. The financial benefits of UPARR projects continue to the present, particularly in terms of volunteer operation of public recreation programs and improved managment efficiencies.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report will update the Five-Year Impact Report. It is intended to serve as both a review of the impact ten years later, and as a reminder of the lasting commitments and legacy provided under Section 1010 of the UPARR Act.

MAJOR THRUST OF UPARR

The major thrust of the UPARR program was directed towards rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities and returning them to full use. Prior to UPARR funding, many urban recreation facilities located in economically hard pressed neighborhoods were closed or activities were curtailed due to unsafe or hazardous conditions. Rehabilitation of these facilities returned them to full use, and often times led to expansion of a site due to redesigning and relocating various activities. Making more efficient use of existing space relieved many jurisdictions from the pressure of having to acquire

additional hard to find urban park land. In many instances an expanded facility led to an increase in recreation programs offered or stimulated new programming. As a result, many recreation facilities experienced an increase in new recreation users or a change in user type. For example, a playfield was redesigned to include a tot-lot, shuffleboard, and horseshoes, thereby attracting both young children and senior citizens. Another outcome was that many recreation facilities hired and trained additional staff to meet the increased demand for recreation, therefore, employment opportunities were available to local residents including those in low-income, minority neighborhoods.

URBAN RECREATION CENTERS

One of the most important values of the UPARR program was its ability to restore recreation facilities and return them to full use within a relatively short period of time. Community recreation centers, one of the most important type of close-to-home recreational facilities, were in dire need of rehabilitation. Suffering from the effects of old age, heavy use, and vandalism, these centers, opened year around, not only provided recreation, but often served as a focal point for other important community functions such as public and private meetings, arts and crafts, education, food distribution, health services, and job training. Following are examples of some of the recreation facilities improved by the UPARR grants.

LAFAYETTE'S CITY PARK

The entire city of Lafayette, Louisiana takes pride in the renovation of the 45-year old recreation center in Lafayette's 130-acre City Park. The facility, because of age was in violation of multiple building codes, and on the verge of being condemned.

In 1980 the city of Lafayette was awarded a $737,443 UPARR Rehabilitation grant to renovate the center. Before renovation, basketball was the primary recreational activity. Now approximately 10,000 users play basketball, volleyball, exercise, participate in arts and crafts, and conduct meetings at the center.

Lafayette City Park

Due to its low maintenance design and high utility the new facility serves as a focal point for the entire park. Vandalism is non-existent. The staff and participants alike take pride in their carpeted gym, the new kitchen and crafts area, the new plumbing/air conditioning/ heating, and overall fresh design.

STALLINGS RECREATION CENTER

At the heart of New Orleans, Louisiana neighborhoods are community centers. More than a place to play basketball, these centers provide arts and crafts (like making mardi gras costumes), stages for performances, graduations, meeting rooms, and dance and exercise classes.

Stallings Center, an inner city recreation/community center, was built in 1948, and because the city had very little funding available for construction, most of the material was second-hand. An airport hanger supplied the trusses for the gym roof, an old military barracks supplied the wood, and bricks were from various sites, including the city dump. Even the plumbing was second-hand. By 1979 the condition of the center was so poor that even the recreation booster club lost interest.

In 1980 the city of New Orleans was awarded $449,395 UPARR Rehabilitation grant to renovate the Stallings Center. Electrical and plumbing systems were replaced, making the center comfortable year around. Insulation was added to the roof, and doors and windows were repaired. The gym floor, rotted because of leaks and a victim of termite damage, was repaired and refinished. The restrooms were restored and are now well maintained.

The center is fully used and is again a neighborhood focus. The booster club has again become active.

CROMPTON PARK COMMUNITY CENTER

A turn of the century communal bathhouse in Worcester's Crompton Park evolved into an informal community center in the early 1970s. However, in 1977 it was gutted by fire and stood abandoned for six years. In 1983 the city of Worcester, Massachusetts was awarded $246,474 UPARR Rehabilitation grant to convert the bathhouse into a community center.

Much needed renovations included repaving of an access road, roof repair, making the building entirely handicapped accessible, new plumbing and electrical wiring, new floors and insulated windows, repainting of interior and exterior. Completed in one year, the center immediately brought multiple benefits to all involved: the

Crompton Park (before)

Crompton Park (after)

Parks Department benefitted from an improved building and grounds, people were brought back to the center of the park, in lieu of paying rent the community center assumed the cost of maintenance and utilities, and vandalism almost disappeared.

Services at the center have increased since the completion of the building. It now offers nutrition and exercise programs, an upgraded medical clinic that includes podiatry for the elderly, a food distribution program to about 100 people per week, and arts and crafts. Senior citizen attendance is so high that the center offers separate morning and afternoon programs. Children's programming was expanded and the center supports four neighborhood Boy Scout Troops.

WHITE CENTER FIELDHOUSE

The White Center Fieldhouse located in King County, Washington, borders on a densely populated neighborhood of low-income and elderly citizens. It was built in 1940 to serve the recreation needs of a small community just south of the city of Seattle. As the community grew, so did the demands for activities at the Center.

In 1980 King County was awarded a $290,080 UPARR grant to renovate the Fieldhouse so that it would meet current county building codes, and better accommodate the needs of the elderly users. The following work was accomplished: the heating and ventilating systems were renovated, new electrical wiring and fixtures were installed, emergency exit lighting was installed, kitchen facilities and a new fire wall were added, and the foundation was sealed. Ramps and numerous other modifications were made to facilitate access for people with disabilities.

Today, the Fieldhouse is used by over 70,000 visitors each year. Recreation and service programs for the elderly and the disabled have been enhanced to meet growing needs.

ROSENWALD CENTER

The city of New Orleans also received a $600,000 UPARR Rehabilitation grant for restoration of the Rosenwald Center. The Rosenwald center serves a neighborhood which is predominately minority and low income, and where unemployment is high.

Rosenwald Center (before)

Rosenwald Center (after)

The Rosenwald Center was originally built in 1950 in conjunction with a public housing project. The center, a multi-use neighborhood facility is one of the most heavily used facilities in New Orleans' public recreation system. The center consists of a gymnasium, playground, swimming pool and bathhouse. Prior to approval of this grant portions of the center were in danger of being closed due to safety and health code violations. A leaky roof warped and buckled the gym floor and caused other structural problems. UPARR funds were used to repair or replace the following: leaky roof, wood deck, gutters and downspouts, the gym floor was replaced, de interior rooms, mezzanines, and stairwells were rebuilt. Plumbing fixtures, heating and ventilation systems, doors and windows, electrical and lighting systems were upgraded. Barriers were removed and ramps installed for handicap accessibility.

The renovation of Rosenwald has greatly improved the recreation services provided to the residents of this area. It is now the pride of the community, and is used for basketball, exercise classes, weight lifting, meetings, ceramics and sewing classes. It is also used for school plays, musicals, and, of course, Mardi Gras balls.

CITY PARKS

Inner city parks, many located in the older, poorer communities, provide the only close-to-home urban open recreation space available to inner city neighborhoods. Many jurisdictions have experienced reduced funding for recreation due to nationwide budgetary cutbacks. Lacking the funding for operation and maintenance of these parks, many fell into disuse because of unsafe and hazardous conditions. A UPARR grant enabled many of these facilities to be returned to their former uses and capacities. Neighborhood interest groups often became involved in the planning and design of these sites. As a result, many parks were completely redesigned and recreation programs expanded to meet the needs of the community. In several jurisdictions, neighborhood volunteers assisted in the cleanup of the parks, which often led to the reduction of vandalism, and the renovation of entire neighborhoods. Many sites also experienced a change in the type of user as well as an increase in the number of users. The impact of the UPARR program has had on urban city parks is shown in the following examples.

CLAY SQUARE

Clay Square, located in the center of New Orleans, Louisiana Irish Channel neighborhood, was originally designed in the 1930's as a typical public park of that period, with walkways, benches, shade trees, and a wrought iron fence bordering the park. After World

Clay Square (before)

Clay Square (after)

War I the park began to deteriorate and the fence disappeared. By 1980 the square was used as a neighborhood playground and the only remnants of the historic park were the live Oak trees. As homes began to be renovated, interest in the renovation of the park grew.

In 1980 the city of New Orleans was awarded a $657,475 UPARR Rehabilitation grant that provided the necessary funding to completely renovate the existing facilities, plus some new additions, and redesign the playfields.

Clay Square neighborhood groups were deeply interested in plans for renovation. The city consulted with these groups and a compromise was reached to resolve differences. Facilities were added for passive and individualized recreation such as game tables and benches, a pedestrian walk, and perimeter sidewalk for strolling and jogging. Historic sites were restored by resetting granite street curbing, and old oak trees were preserved by planter walls and crushed stone. The playfield and playground were redesigned and upgraded, and restrooms and drinking fountains were added.

Today Clay Square is a neighborhood park used by people of all ages and ethnic groups. This park is an example of residents working with their government to turn a community liability into an asset.

WARINANCO PARK

In 1983 Warinanco Park was old and overused. Many of the facilities were closed due to health and safety hazards. Its 204 acres, including a 7.5-acre lake, are surrounded by three cities in the most densely populated area of Union County, New Jersey. This county has a large population that consists of many different ethnic groups, and many low-and moderate-income families.

The park had many quiet, natural areas as well as fields, courts and facilities that were in very poor condition. The retaining wall of the man-made lake had disappeared in many places, leaving dangerous drop-offs in the docking area, and the boathouse had collapsed. The cinder running track was pock-marked and extremely dangerous. The restrooms were vandalized, and there was no lighting for the baseball, softball and soccer fields. Two playgrounds were antiquated and filled with broken equipment.

Union County was awarded a $683,500 Rehabilitation grant to restore the ballfields, install lighting, reconstruct the running track, new bleacher seats for the football field were added, and the playground was renovated. A senior citizens' area was built, and bulkheading in one area of the lake was repaired.

In 1989 Warinanco Park serves more people than ever before, and it is the most heavily used of the county's 25 parks. The running track is in constant use and is the locale for an annual fundraiser. The

baseball and softball fields are home to more than 100 county teams, and are used by high school teams during the day. The picnic areas attract entire families for all-day outings of ballgames and picnicking. The tot lots and senior citizen areas are well used, and the restored restrooms are now handicapped accessible.

NEVERSINK PARK AND PLAYGROUND

Neversink Park and Playground, is located on the side of a mountain in a densely populated area of Reading, Pennsylvania. In February 1980, the city was forced to close the overused park, the only outdoor recreation facility in a neighborhood of 8,000 people, because it was so dilapidated that it was unsafe and eroding away. A softball field, with four tiers of seating, and three major activity areas were terraced into the mountainside. The playing surfaces were dangerously uneven and filled with rocks. Connecting stone stairs made circulation tedious and difficult for users and access impossible for the handicapped. Space was not effectively used and both the basketball and volleyball courts were less than regulation size. There was no lighting and the deteriorated area encouraged teen-age drinking and vandalism.

Neversink Park & Playground (before)

Neversink Park & Playground (after)

The city was awarded a $[illegible] Rehabilitation grant that provided for a properly designed and safe ballfield, regulation basketball court, volleyball/multi-use court, a totally redesigned playground area, and a new playground shelter. Vandal-resistant lighting was installed, as well as ramps that provided handicapped accessibility and safer operating conditions. Addition of another terrace corrected the erosion problems, and maintenance-free ground cover and heavier-grade construction materials made upkeep easier and less expensive.

The renovated park and playground are now highly used and a source of neighborhood pride. The ballfield is consistently booked by Little League teams, and the children's playgrounds are heavily used. Community and church groups make use of the park, and the city provides many recreation programs for the neighborhood.

"PA" DAVIS PARK

Overutilization of outdated facilities, vandalism and poor maintenance characterized "Pa" Davis Park, a 30-year old facility. These conditions were not a new concern for residents and city officials. Rehabilitation of "Pa" Davis Park had been the city's highest priority for four years. Located in eastern Lafayette, Louisiana, "Pa" Davis serves a minority population with 50-60 percent living within walking distance. Before rehabilitation, it was primarily a baseball park, the only park facility in eastern Lafayette.

In May 1984, the city of Lafayette was awarded a $350,000 UPARR Rehabilitation grant. Fences, bleachers and dugouts were replaced, and earthworks and drainage improvements reduced flooding. A new picnic facility was added, barbecue grills and playground equipment were replaced. New energy efficient lighting and electric facilities made the park more usable, restrooms were renovated, and much of the park was reseeded with grass and new trees. In effect, the community received a new park.

More importantly, however, Lafayette received an impetus for neighborhood pride. A park used primarily for youth became a park for tots and senior citizens as well. The baseball field is also use for a soccer and flag football. The neighborhood youth can now participate in city-wide teams. A vita-course and overall landscape has increased adult use. Four years after its re-opening, maintenance is excellent and there have been no reported cases of vandalism. A city official has said "You know, people don't mind walking a few extra steps to throw away their trash. It's a matter of pride. The whole community has rallied."

MEMORIAL PARK

In 1938 Memorial Park received a national Better Homes and Gardens Beautiful America Award. Once the site of an old copper smelter, Memorial Park, located in El Paso, Texas' historic Manhattan Heights, blossomed in the 1930's during the WPA era. It provided a grassy garden relief to the hot dry desert.

Over the years, conditions at Memorial Park deteriorated, primarily because of the obsolete sprinkler system which was consuming time, manpower, water and dollars. As a result, weeds covered 80 percent of the park, and bare spots and erosion took their toll.

In 1983 the city of El Paso was awarded a $240,000 UPARR Rehabilitation grant which provided funding to repair the irrigation system, and convert an unused street into a pedestrain mall with benches and lighting. Sidewalks were added, and native grasses and ground coverings resistant to drought were planted.

Memorial Park (before)

Memorial Park (after)

Interest in the rose garden and the Memorial Park Improvement Association has increased. The park is now a central focus of the Manhattan Heights National Historic District.

SEATTLE'S URBAN ACCESS RECREATION IMPROVEMENTS

In 1979 the city of Seattle, Washington conducted a survey to determine the number of the city's recreational facilities that were accessible by citizens with physical handicaps. As a result of that survey, it was discovered that less than five percent of the city's recreational facilities were barrier free.

In 1980 Seattle applied for and was awarded a $644,000 UPARR Rehabilitation grant which enabled the city to make accessibility improvements to 18 indoor and outdoor recreational facilities citywide. The facilities that were modified included swimming pools, community centers, performing arts theaters, parks, picnic areas, camping facilities, urban trails, and craft centers. These facilities are now regularly used by people with disabilities who were formerly excluded.

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PUBLIC HOUSING

Targeted by many jurisdictions for rehabilitation were recreation facilities in or adjacent to low-income public housing projects. The demand for close-to-home recreation opportunities at public housing sites is very high because they typically have high concentrations of unemployed youth with very limited access to recreational opportunities outside of the immediate neighborhood.

Prior to UPARR funding, most of the recreation facilities were closed or unusable due to the lack of funding or human resources to maintain them. UPARR grants helped many jurisdictions rehabilitate such facilities and return them to full use. Many of these facilities provide other social services that are in great need by the community. These services include day time and after school child care, and health and welfare services.

KING-GREENLEAF RECREATION FACILITY

The city of Washington, D.C. was awarded a $693,168 UPARR Rehabilitation grant in December 1980 to renovate and upgrade the King-Greenleaf recreation center and outdoor facilities in southwest Washington. The King-Greenleaf center is located in a high-density, low-income housing project. The community consists of two high-rise buildings and many townhouse apartments. The outdoor recreation facilities were generally in deplorable condition and some were totally unusable. The football and baseball fields were worn and needed upgrading, the basketball court had broken backboards and hoops, and the playground equipment was rusted and worn out, fences were broken and lighting was nonexistant. The indoor recreation facility was located in a small wing of one of the highrise buildings and it consisted of one large and one small room.

The UPARR Rehabilitation grant completely changed this recreation facility. The football field was graded and a backstop was added so it could serve as a baseball/football field depending on the season. The baseball field was converted into a roller skating rink surrounded by a picnic area with concrete "mushroom" tables and seats.

The basketball court was enlarged and backboards placed around the inside of the perimeter fencing so shooters could practice even while a game was in progress. The tennis courts were resurfaced and new lighting and fencing was installed. Timber and rubber tire playground equipment was installed and the appropriate surfaces were added underneath. Two entirely new tot lots were added.

The indoor facility was enlarged by removing an outside wall and extending the space by one third. The addition included two craft rooms, a complete darkroom, and more activity space. The existing space was completely rehabilitated with new restrooms and a kitchen area. The entrance was rebuilt creating an inviting approach.

King Greenleaf Recreation Facility

In 1989, there are at least 200 children who use the indoor facility. Five years after rehabilitation the indoor facility is in good shape and well maintained. The outdoor equipment is well used and the basketball and tennis courts are in good condition. Some facilities like the skating rink could be resurfaced, and the ballfield shows the normal wear and tear of intensive use and needs regrading. The picnic area is heavily used in good weather.

Several of the housing projects in Washington have experienced problems with drug and alcohol use. However, the Recreation Director at King Greenleaf says that there is less drug use in the project and the recreation area than there was a year ago. He attributes this to active community involvement with the recreation center, and increased security in and around the housing site.

CHICAGO'S PLAYGROUND AND PARKS REHABILITATION

The Chicago Park District identified numerous parks and recreation areas with deficiencies severe enough to effectively reduce their ability to serve park patrons. Major deficiencies were in the following categories: recreational equipment, fencing, landscaping, ground

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conditions, and support facilities. All locations were situated in heavily populated low income communities.

Chicago City Park (before)

Chicago City Park (after)

In 1984, the city of Chicago received a $1.4 million UPARR Rehabilitation grant to rehabilitate 27 playgrounds and athletic fields in 22 parks. Specific rehabilitation included: utilities, topsoil, grading, asphalt surfaces, shelter roofs, fencing, gutters and downspouts, sodding and seeding, drinking fountains, and the installation of equipment, game areas, and play courts.

The object of the grant was successfully accomplished by providing immediately usable, functional playground facilities for the younger segment of the population in the affected areas, and athletic fields suitable for sports programs. The number of persons served varies per location with a range of 800 to 2,500 per year for playgrounds, and 9,500 to 60,475 for athletic fields.

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URBAN WATERFRONTS

Many of our Nation's cities are located on rivers, bays, lakes, or oceans. The waterfronts of these cities are important because they are rich in natural, cultural, and historic resources, and can provide a wide variety of water-oriented recreation experiences. For many years the recreation potential of urban waterfronts was ignored or became secondary to commercial, industrial, and transportation uses. Many cities grew away from the waterfronts, leaving a collection of rotting slips, empty warehouses, and vacant lots. As a result, these areas turned into dumping grounds for waste.

After several national waterfront studies were conducted by various Federal agencies, many cities realized the potential benefits of revitalizing their waterfront areas, and included waterfront revitalization in their UPARR Recovery Action Plans. The UPARR program benefitted a number of cities in renovation of key waterfronts, as shown in the following examples.

RAHWAY RIVER PARK

In 1980 Union County, New Jersey received a $1,334,804 UPARR grant to rehabilitate a deteriorated 50-year old public swimming pool complex in Rahway River Park. The park is situated next to the Rahway River and its 129 acres of rolling terrain encompass a 7-acre man made lake and lagoon. Built in 1929, the public outdoor bathing complex, with its large bathhouse and pool that included an imported

Rahway River Park

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sandy beach, was the first in the county and became the model for other communities. Fifty years later the park was still beautifully landscaped with tennis courts, baseball fields and picnic sites, but the 75 by 150 foot pool was so badly deteriorated that it was a constant health and safety hazard. There were leaking holes in the bottom of the pool which made caverns that gave the pool bottom a hollow sound. The gutters and filtration system were completely obsolete, unsanitary and dangerous, and the pool apron was covered with uneven black top. The adjacent wooden bathhouse was in such disrepair that it could not be maintained to meet mandatory health and safety standards. The interior was dark, dank, inadequately lite with poor dressing and storage facilities, and unsanitary toilets and showers.

The $1,335,000 rehabilitation grant enabled Union County to completely rebuild the pool to meet Olympic competition standards and provided access for the handicapped. In addition, a diving tank was added to safely accommodate one and three-meter diving boards, and a separate kiddie pool was built. The original bathhouse was found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, so it was restored and converted to a multi-use facility. An accessible new bathhouse, adjacent to the improved parking area and in keeping with the historic character of the park, was constructed along with a refreshment stand. A tot lot and a picnic area were added adjacent to the pool. New programming provided swimming lessons for the handicapped for the first time.

With the reopening of the pool in June 1983, the Department of Parks and Recreation was able to upgrade and expand an existing park facility and to develop new recreational opportunities for Union County residents. Today more than 1,000 people per day use the pool during the season.

LIGHTHOUSE POINT PARK

The city of New Haven, Connecticut was awarded a $439,875 UPARR Rehabilitation grant for renovation of Lighthouse Point Park. This 82-acre park is located at the entrance of New Haven Harbor on Long Island Sound, and provides the only public access to a swimming beach in the New Haven area.

Before Rehabilitation grant was awarded in 1983, the park was in a severely deteriorated condition, attendance was down, and an antique carousel was in storage. The maintenance garage was in the middle of the picnic grove, and there were no organized parking facilities. The picnic and beach areas flooded during rain storms, and a worn out miniature golf course marred the beach front. The basketball court, bathhouse, and circulation system were in very poor condition.

The UPARR grant provided funds for the following improvements: the picnic area was renovated and expanded with new landscaping, the access road was replaced, new playground equipment was installed, the basketball court was relocated, the bathhouse was renovated, a multi-purpose outdoor pavilion was constructed, and the maintenance garage was converted into a ranger station for the Eastern Shore Rangers. The ranger station doubles as a center where visitors view aquaria, play with sea creatures in a touch tank, and gather for nature walks.

During the time the park was under renovation, the Friends of the Lighthouse Point Carousel raised enough money to reactivate the carousel and renovate the horses. The city restored and illuminated the lighthouse beacon. City funds and a grant from the Connecticut Open Space program renovated the beach dressing and restrooms. In 1987, a L&WCF grant funded the construction of a fishing pier.

With these improvements Lighthouse Point Park has become a regional attraction. The recreational and education programs offered at Lighthouse Point spread information into the community and have increased support for the preservation and conservation of open spaces.

RIVERFRONT LINEAR PARK

The city of San Antonio, Texas was the first city in the country to have an approved Recovery Action Program (RAP) plan. When the opportunity to address those need arose, the city applied for and was awarded a $734,000 UPARR Rehabilitation grant for the rehabilitation of seven recreation areas.

One of those areas that received funding was the famous San Antonio Riverfront Linear park. The UPARR grant was used to rehabilitate collapsing river retaining walls which made the area very hazardous for walking or jogging.

San Antonio Riverfront Linear Park (before)

San Antonio Riverfront Linear Park (after)

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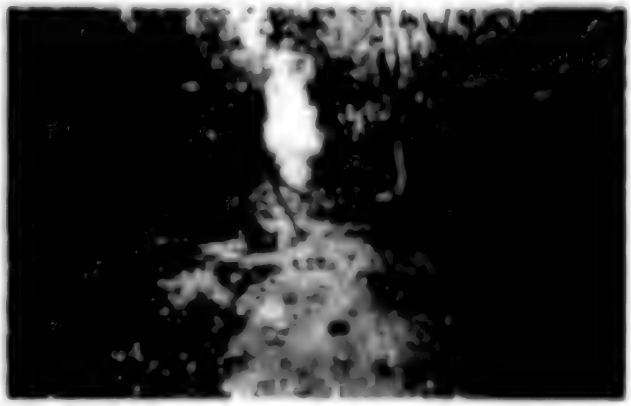
The rehabilitation of the Riverfront Linear park, considered one of the major tourist attractions in downtown San Antonio, has been a catalyst for the revitalization of the commerical area around the park.

MUNICIPAL GARDENS COMMUNITY CENTER AND WHITE RIVER RECREATION CORRIDOR REDEVELOPMENT

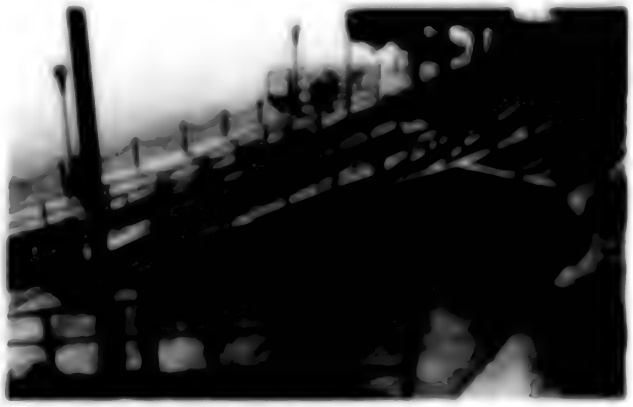
The Municipal Gardens Center located in Indianapolis, Indiana was built about 1910, and was used during World War I and the early Prohibition era as a private yacht club on the White River in central Indianapolis. After the yacht club's demise and with the decline of the adjacent neighborhood, the building and grounds deteriorated. In 1927, the site was purchased by the Marion County Parks Department (forerunner of the city of Indianapolis' Department of Parks and Recreation). Since then the site has been utilized as a community center.

In February 1981 the city was awarded a $525,000 UPARR Rehabilitation grant. Municipal Gardens Center is the central focus of the White River Recreation Corridor, which runs for 16 blocks through downtown Indianapolis. The grant was used to renovate the facilities and grounds for increased energy efficiency, increased handicapped access, health and safety considerations, repair structural and landscaping (drainage and erosion) damage, and introduce and promote water and boating safety programs to inner-city children who generally had little experience with natural bodies of water.

The project improved and increased recreational services offered to the citizens of Indianapolis, particularly for the residents of two adjacent neighborhood target areas. It created an accessible linear



Municipal Gardens (before)



Municipal Gardens (after)

recreation corridor linking several existing recreation facilities and incorporating natural areas as well as man-made features. These improvements were a catalyst for other economic development and rehabilitation programs in nearby low and middle income neighborhoods. Similarly, the State of Indiana has completed a study of the recreational potential of the White River on a county-wide comprehensive basis.

UPARR INNOVATION GRANTS

Recreational professionals have increasingly recognized that innovative management and community outreach techniques are essential to prevent decreases in public recreation services. The UPARR Innovation grant program provided the flexibility needed to test new ideas, and approaches to improving facility operations, or program services. Innovation grants frequently contributed to a systems approach to recreation by linking recreation services with other urban systems, such as housing or education, thus promoting partnership approaches to common problems.

ADAPTIVE REUSE

One of the objectives of UPARR Innovation grants is the reuse of existing underutilized buildings, such as warehouses, schools, armoryes, and their conversion into viable recreational uses. Following are examples of such adaptive reuse.

LOMPOC RECREATION CENTER

The city of Lompoc, California was awarded a $115,500 UPARR Innovation grant to convert a 50-year old city hall into a community recreation center. The recreation center, which was the city hall until 1980, is now used as a teen drop-in center, club and organization meeting place, center for physical fitness, office building for community organizations and a facility for social functions. The center serves a densely populated area, with a high percentage of low to moderate income residents.

Lompoc Recreation Center (before)

Lompoc Recreation Center (after outside)

The new recreation center was created at a very low cost. Since the old facility was owned by the city, no outlay was required for acquisition. Construction costs were less because the structure was remodeled as opposed to building from scratch. Some of the remodeling included removal of interior office partitions and the construction of new walls, flooring and ceilings, upgrading electrical wiring and plumbing, an elevator for handicapped access, and repainting interior and exterior walls.

Excess office space remaining within the center is leased to non-profit public service organizations such as the Lompoc Valley Girls Club, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, YMCA, Mental Health Association, Rape Crisis Center. Revenues received from leased space support the maintenance costs of the facility, and also supports no-charge programs or programs of minimal charge.

Lamper Recreation Center (after-inside)

ABANDONED COAL BUNKER

A coal bunker, abandoned on the waterfront since the 1940s, became the home of the Boys Club of Jersey City, New Jersey. The city was awarded a $277,500 Innovation grant which was a catalyst to turn the useless hulk into one of the best and busiest Boys Club in New

Abandoned Coal Bunker (before)

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Jersey. Sitting on city-owned property, the 40-foot high, 320-foot long coal bunker required extensive restoration and renovation. Once Federal funds were committed, the city, the Boys Club, and its board of directors, began to work to secure additional funding. Private foundation grants, the United Way, corporate donations, and private fundraising resulted in a new roof, solar panels, game and community rooms, high school-size gymnasium with a stage, a library, outdoor basketball courts, parking lot, showers, and exercise, locker, club, and arts and crafts rooms.

In four and one-half years, the Boys Club has exceeded expectations in all areas and is already too small. There are now 1,784 members with more than 200 children a day participating in programs. The demand and need is so great that what was once afternoon programming has become an all day affair.

The Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Hudson County now operate from the Boys Club, and young professionals who work in the nearby Harborside Financial Center are volunteering their services and encouraging their employers to make direct donations to the Boys Club.

Abandoned Coal Bunker (after-street level)

Abandoned Coal Bunker (after-rooftop)

Even in its idle hours, the Boys Club is earning money. The surrounding neighborhood does not have community space for evening activities, so the Boys Club has become the site for weddings and parties. A Philippine basketball team rents the gym on Sunday mornings. They and other users pay a standard fee that includes staffing and cleanup. Rental income from all sources in 1988 amounted to $85,000 towards operation and maintenance of the Boys Club.

OLD KENNER LITTLE THEATRE

The Old Kenner Little Theatre, located in the city of Kenner, Louisiana, was built in the late 1920's as a movie theatre. In 1968 the city bought the building with the hope of using it until a new building was

constructed. As time went on the city could not afford to build a new facility, so interest in restoring the old building began to grow. In 1989 the city of Kenner received a $153,000 LPARR Rehabilitation grant to restore and expand Old Kenner Little Theater.

Using the $153,000 LPARR grant, the city was able to renovate the exterior and interior of the building. Old electrical wiring, plumbing, and heating systems were replaced. The fixed theater seats were removed and portable seats were installed to allow more flexibility in the facility's use.

Today the Old Kenner Little Theater provides drama classes, workshops, amateur theater presentations, and arts and crafts activities. In addition, an adjacent park has been renovated using some structures from the old Lake Pontchartrain Amusement Park. While the neighborhood remains low-to-moderate income, homes are being restored and the city has responded by improving basic city services.

Renovation of a community theater/community center was more than renovation of a building, it was the initial site in the restoration of the River Town Historical District. In December 1988, the River Town Historical District received a HUD Award of Excellence.

BROADWAY ARMORY

The Broadway Armory, located in Chicago's Edgewater Community, is a State of Illinois National Guard facility. The National Guard occupied approximately half of the 131,000 square foot facility. The Edgewater Community Council (ECC) proposed that the city of

Broadway Armory (before)

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Chicago convert the unused portion of this facility to a community recreation center. The idea was deferred until 1980 when the E.C.C. pursued the possibility of using the UPARR program to fund the conversion process. In 1980, two UPARR grants totaling $1.7 million were awarded to the city to fund the exterior stabilization and the interior rehabilitation of the facility. On April 1, 1985, Broadway Armory was opened to the public.

The E.C.C., recognizing the need for community involvement in the operation and programming of activities, applied for a third UPARR grant with the assistance of Chicago's Planning Department and Chicago's Park District to fund an innovative job training program. This program centered on the concept of shepherding, which is gradual assumption of operating responsibilities by the community after being trained in such matters by the local system. An innovative UPARR grant was awarded in 1983 to fund this program.

Broadway Armory exhibit

Although the Community group has not been able to assume all responsibilities due to statutory limitations, the amended program has been beneficial to the community. The Broadway Armory Training Program calls for the community to refer local residents for training in recreation activities who in turn would train other residents. As the program progressed, the success resulted in the community calling for an expansion of the program. The grant period officially ended in June 1987, but the community has yet to disband the program. In fact, the program is including additional activities as a response to community input, including the Adult Advisory Committee and the Junior Advisory Committee, both of which still act in adjunct positions to monitor the program and to facilitate its operation.

A communication system has developed between the Edgewater community and the Chicago Park District that has, in effect, allowed the community to assume greater responsibility for programming.

MISSION DISTRICT COMMUNITY CENTER

The Mission District, located in the center of San Francisco, is a unique section of the city in that it has a very large Latino population. The Latino culture is characterized by being closely knit, often with a large extended family. The Mission District, and its location, offered very little close-to-home recreational opportunities.

In 1978 several Mission District community groups urged the city to purchase an empty 50-year old, two story industrial building, and convert it into a much needed community recreation center. The building was purchased, but no funds were available to renovate it. In 1980 the city applied for and was awarded a $1,100,000 UPARR Innovation grant. The grant enabled the city to replace the electrical wiring and plumbing fixtures, upgrade the restrooms, repair the fire sprinkler system, renovate the heating/ventilation system, replace doors, windows, flooring and interior walls. Both floors of the building were modified for handicap accessibility.

Mission District exterior

Mission District exterior

The innovative design of the community center allows entire families, with a variety of recreation needs, to use the facility together at the same time.

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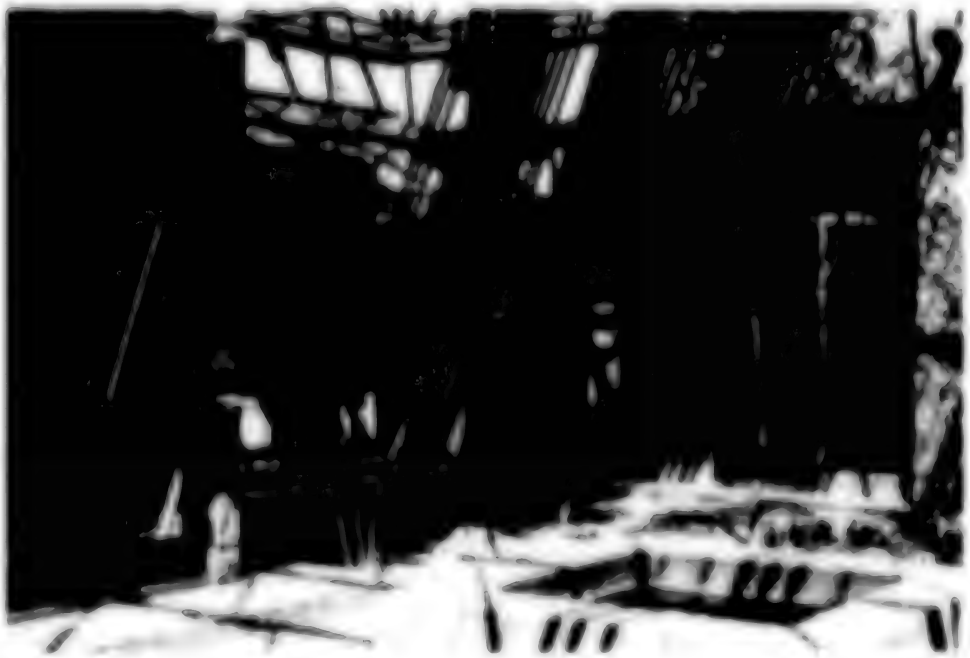
LOS PADILLAS COMMUNITY CENTER

The county of Bernalillo, New Mexico was awarded a $189,000 UPARR Innovation grant to convert a 100-year old adobe school house, that was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, into a community center. Originally submitted as an adaptive reuse of the school building, the grant agreement was rewritten when, shortly after awarding the grant, the building fell victim to arson.

Vandalism had plagued Albuquerque's South Valley community and posed a real challenge to the architects to build a safe, and secure building for the community.

The design of this community center involved a great deal of citizen participation from the Los Padillas Pajarito Community Association, South Valley Economic Opportunity Board, and local senior citizen groups. The architects for the project included the community in a "site planning game", in which blocks were physically placed on a floor and moved around to best suit the perceived needs and desires of neighborhood residents. Members of the Los Padillas community and architects for the project also toured other facilities. Having done so, many concepts and revisions were incorporated into the design of the Los Padillas center.



Los Padillas Recreation Center

Today the center is a real success. It provides a meal site for senior citizens, lounge, gymnasium, locker rooms, kitchen, activities rooms, restrooms, reception area, and a court yard. This represents a victory for the community against vandalism.

FORT DIXIE GRAVES ARMORY

In 1981 the city of Montgomery, Alabama was awarded a $385,000 UPARR grant to renovate and upgrade the Fort Dixie Graves Armory building into a comprehensive neighborhood center for the visual and performing arts. This center accommodates a wide variety of art, dance, music, drama, and physical activities, such as the city's gymnastic program.

The center is located in one of the most distressed areas of the city. It is within walking distance of three public housing projects, one senior citizen highrise, and the city's child care facility for homeless children.

The renovation of the facility involved the upgrading and replacement of plumbing and electrical wiring, installation of an elevator to provide access to the upper floors for the handicapped, energy conservation measures such as weather stripping, window glazing, insulation, and plastering and painting interior and exterior walls.

The center has enriched the lives of many individuals with little or no previous exposure to cultural activities and events.

PROGRAMS AND IDEAS

Another objective of the UPARR Innovation program is the delivery of service programs that are unique, unusual and effective. These programs must address key problems that are particular to a community, and include ways to improve efficiency of facility operations, develop alternative funding sources, use volunteers to expand staff capabilities, and coordinate public and private resources at the local level.

URBAN FOOTPATH

In November 1982, the city of Pascagoula, Mississippi received a $98,000 Innovation grant to design and develop an urban footpath. The footpath was formerly a sidewalk in the city's semi-enclosed shopping mall. Today, this footpath is a walking trail, dotted with exercise stations like those found on jogging trails. The footpath is available for use by the general public, but the exercise stations are geared primarily for use by Senior Citizens.

Urban Footpath

The mall also houses the city's only Senior Citizen Center which offers relatively passive recreational activities such as fishing and ceramics. However, the footpath offers more active recreation opportunities such as walking and exercising using specifically designed therapeutic equipment of which the primary function is to strengthen parts of the older bodies most often subject to injury.

The Urban Footpath combines adaptive use of the existing walkway with its therapeutic program. The most difficult part of the design was developing exercise stations that offered a variety of exercises that benefit the senior while remaining attractive to the general public.

During the planning and development stages, the medical community, including several physicians, orthopedic surgeons, and physiotherapists demonstrated support by contributing their time and talents to the design, development and implementation of this project.

SENIOR CITIZEN PARK CORPS

In 1980 the city of Revere, Massachusetts received a $87,385 Innovation grant to implement a new concept in park maintenance as well as provide employment opportunities for Senior Citizens. In the late 1970s, Revere experienced reduced Federal and State funds for park rehabilitation, and was faced with the question of how to maintain its parks.

Cuts in the park maintenance labor force coincided with an increase in demand for park maintenance. The Mayor's observation of an elderly gentleman carefully tending a Little League ballfield led to an imaginative solution. A pilot project was devised that would place five senior citizens, as seasonal light maintenance workers, in each of the five neighborhood parks. The city devised a lottery system and selected 25 physically-fit senior citizens, working 20 hours a week at $6 an hour, to do light maintenance and litter control. The use of the seniors for light park maintenance also allowed the full time maintenance staff to concentrate on more strenuous tasks.

Senior Citizens Corps

The annual battery for the positions for workers in the corps is one of the most exciting events on the senior citizens' calendar. The winners look forward to the outdoor work and are more trim and fit at the end of the season. In 1988 the oldest worker was a healthy 82 year-old looking forward to the chance at another season.

Last year the corps employed 40 senior men and women as workers and seven more as foremen. The group now includes a roving crew of seven who operate heavy mowers and work in all the parks. The savings accrued through the corps have allowed the parks department to purchase new equipment and to continue the revitalization of the park system. According to the mayor of Revere, the Senior Citizen Maintenance Corps "plays a vital role in the city's efforts to maintain the newly rehabilitated park system."

Senior Citizens Corps

The Corps has received State and national awards and continues to receive inquiries from communities throughout the United States which would like to use the project as a model in their own park departments.

LAKE MERRITT'S ADAPTED BOATING PROGRAM

In November 1980, the city of Oakland, California was awarded a $346,288 Innovation grant for a program designed to promote water safety and boating for disabled youths and adults at Lake Merritt.

The primary goals of the program are to teach safety in and around waterfront areas, boating skills, and provide a means by which handicapped persons can gain self-confidence and self respect, develop physically, grow emotionally and socially, and be seen and accepted by the community as complete human beings.

Lake Merritt Adapted Boating

The program instruction begins with swimming pool sessions where participants learn to handle themselves in water, and how to survive should their boat capsize. When the basic skills are mastered, the class moves to Lake Merritt for instruction on boating rules and rescue procedures. Students learn how to transfer to and from wheelchairs and crutches to the boats and how to operate various types of boats.

The UPARR grant was used for personnel, as well as to purchase equipment, boats, buoys with electric sounders, and a van to transport handicapped participants. Many individuals, private, and nonprofit groups such as the American Red Cross, Easter Seal Society, Cerebral Palsy Center have donated time and equipment.

The Adapted Boating Program is in its ninth year, and has been broadened to include senior citizens and other groups. The city has produced a "how to" book called Open Boating which has been used by a number of other communities. In addition, the city's "Adapted Boating Program" video tape highlights program accomplishments and is available for distribution to interested communities.

CAPITAL CHILDREN'S MUSEUM

In 1980, Washington, D.C., was awarded a $349,984 Innovation grant to allow a nonprofit group to convert part of a hospital and nursing home into a most unusual recreation center for children. The museum is located in a densely populated neighborhood and was designed to be a neighborhood/indoor playground/recreational site/area-wide children's facility. The "hands-on" museum allows and encourages children to explore, and become physically involved in, the things that interest them most. The UPARR grant funded a two-story Communication exhibit which takes children from the earliest known ways to share and store information to the latest in hi-tech communications equipment. The route takes them from ancient cave markings to the development of alphabets, sign languages, mass communication—allowing them to operate a printing press from start to finish and to create their own film strips as they discover the development of photography and movies. They move on to telecommunications were they explore radio, telephone, television and satellite. The "Future Center" lets them explore microcomputers.

The initial investment in the Communication exhibit has generated more than $1 million in grants from the Hitachi Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Hasbro Children's Foundation for the "Sound and Silence" exhibit. Computers were donated by IBM and CBS donated broadcasting equipment.

More than $320,000 has been contributed for special programs including $40,000 a year for four years from the District of Columbia Commission on the Arts and Humanities to fund the "Emerging Producer Program" housed in the museum's studios, $50,000 from NEA to sustain the Media Arts Center, and $110,000 from the MacArthur Foundation for the purchase of equipment necessary to complete the TV studios. This last gift will enable the Communication exhibit to generate a continuous flow of revenue by renting the studios to outside groups and running TV workshops which, in turn, will stimulate interest and create a new base of support. In recent years, the Capital Children's Museum has added other exhibits.

The investment of the original grant enabled the museum to create a playground in communications, especially in radio, television and film, that is a super-stimulus to a child's creativity. It has performed to the expectations of the original design, and is on the verge of receiving funding which will take it to the next cycle of development—the ability to keep current with advances in communications.

ST. LOUIS' RECREATION PROGRAMS FOR SENIORS AND DISABLED CITIZENS

Traditionally, public recreation opportunities for elderly and disabled citizens of St. Louis, Missouri were limited to hot meals at a central facility, and passive games such as bingo, checkers, and card playing. City officials determined that this was inadequate and resolved that a comprehensive recreation program be established for these individuals to enhance their leisure opportunities and overall quality of life.

In 1983, St. Louis applied for and received a $212,000 Innovation grant for a design and implementation of a program to make recreation services available to elderly and disabled citizens which were not normally available to them. Topics to be included in the program were health and exercise, nature, camping, and social recreation. Additionally, equipment necessary to conduct the recreation programs was purchased and physical renovations were completed at three city recreation centers where specific activities are provided. The centers and renovation accomplished are: Gamble Recreation Center - improvements to the entrances, stairs, restrooms and meeting rooms to make them handicapped accessible; West End Recreation Center - installation of a handicapped accessible ramp to the round floor and the rehabilitation of the ground floor game room area; and, O'Fallon Park Boathouse - addition of a security system.

A unique aspect of this project was a contract entitled Project ARCH (Aged, Recreation, Community and the Handicapped), whereby the University of Missouri-Columbia provided seven in-service training seminars and a number of consultations to the city's Recreation Division staff and interested volunteers, developed a marketing pamphlet, training manual, and media and literature resources for the city, and evaluated the program's progress.

Noteworthy impacts of the project include the fact that to a significant degree, the program's participants assist in shaping the specifics of the program. Currently, they share the program planning role with Recreation Division staff leaders but will ultimately assume the primary burden for program planning. Also, now that appropriate training techniques are established, the city is in a position to assist and train personnel from other agencies which are also involved in planning and organizing similar recreation programs.

THE PROGRAM SINCE 1983

Since 1983, the UPARR program has had very limited budgetary resources. Congress appropriated $6.7 million for the program in fiscal 1984, but nothing since then. However, completion of grants

made in the early years of the program resulted in recovery of several million dollars due to cost-underruns. With the approval of the Congress, these limited funds were used for "second generation" Recovery Action Planning (RAP) grants to follow up on the initial planning efforts of participating communities.

The idea of second generation planning grants was to concentrate on opportunities or problem areas identified in initial RAP efforts with special studies aimed at improving the responsiveness or efficiency of community recreation systems. Between 1983 and 1987, some 200 of these second generation grants were completed with recovered monies (average Federal share - $22,000). The types of special studies funded fell into several categories:

39 Development of More Efficient Park Maintenance Programs
31 Improving Citizen Participation & Volunteer Involvement
27 Improving Cooperation among Public and Private Recreation Agencies
22 Better Management of Recreation Information
17 Identifying Needs and Analyzing Market Demand for Programs
15 Exploring Alternatives for Funding of Recreation Programs
11 Finding Better Ways to Serve Disabled, Elderly or Youth Populations
5 Analyzing Energy Needs & Improving Energy Efficiency
26 Miscellaneous Plan Updates, Surveys, Master Plans

Examples of what communities have done with second generation planning efforts may be the best way to give an idea of their impacts.

Pueblo, Colorado is one of many cities that used UPARR planning funds to develop a systematic maintenance management program. Such programs involve a number of tasks including: classifying maintenance tasks into quantifiable categories, developing time and quality performance standards for each task, inventorying the tasks actually needing to be performed on a site-by-site basis, developing complete maintenance schedules that incorporate the frequency and duration of all tasks performed, listing the equipment and personnel available to do each job.

When all this information is collected and computerized, it becomes possible to get a much better idea of maintenance costs and workloads. At the same time, computerization of each specific task allows actual scheduling of daily jobs in a way that greatly improves the efficiency of operations by grouping tasks to eliminate duplicate efforts, cutting travel time and improving use of special equipment. Cities as diverse as Philadelphia, PA, Nashville, TN, Long Beach, CA, and Charleston, SC have realized dollar savings and improved the quality of maintenance in their park systems through maintenance planning efforts. An example of cost savings is the $180,000 in reduced overtime claimed by the Fairmount Park Commission in one

year as the result of better scheduling of only one maintenance activity- lawn mowing.

New Orleans, LA was one of the first UPARR cities to see the advantage of using inexpensive microcomputers to computerize all its recreation inventory and program information. This effort led, among other things to much improved coordination among the city's various park and recreation agencies. Twenty-one other communities, including Dade County, FL, Portland, OR, Suffolk, VA, and Ft. Wayne, IN used UPARR planning grants to improve information sharing through low-cost computer information projects.

Gardena, CA used a second generation planning grant to improve recreation services for its frail elderly population through an innovative, "intergenerational" program that involves training young people to help senior citizens participate in physical fitness activities. Cuyahoga County, OH, Louisville, KY, Berkeley, CA, and New Haven, CT were among other communities who did special studies to improve availability of programs for the elderly, people with disabilities or youth.

Milwaukee County, WI is one of a number of jurisdictions that used RAP grants to explore ways of supplementing tax dollars with alternative funding sources. Alternatives considered range from soliciting donations of specific items of needed equipment or supplies through "Gift Catalogs", to increasing involvement of volunteers in providing recreation services, to improving bookings of available rental facilities within a park system to enhance operating revenues. Sacramento, CA, Baltimore, MD, San Antonio, TX , Covington, KY, and New Orlean, LA are other cities that did special planning studies aimed at increasing capital or operating resources for their recreation systems.

Funds for second generation pla ning grants are no longer available. But the UPARR planning grants made from 1983 to 1988 appear to have contributed substantial benefits to a number of participating communities by helping them to increase resources available for park and recreation programs and to allocate the scarce resources available more wisely.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, the overall objectives of the UPARR program are being met. Projects funded through the UPARR program are continuing to provide meaningful recreation opportunities. This is particulary significant because projects are often located in areas that have little alternative recreation resources, and serve populations with limited mobility in seeking other recreation areas.

To date, the National Park Service has conducted over 1,000 inspections of UPARR projects. While some projects show the wear and tear of heavy use, an overwhelming number are well maintained and provide essential and even critically needed recreation opportunities in areas with little or no alternatives. When looking for ways to provide recreation in our urban centers; revitalize our urban waterfronts; or seeking positive alternative activities for intercity youths, UPARR should be closely examined as a successful model program.

APPENDIX A

UPARR REHABILITATION GRANTS

ST	LOCALITY	FY	UPARR AMT.
AL	Anniston	83	$70,000
	Birmingham	79	$413,000
	Florence	80	$105,000
		83	$60,556
	Gadsden	80	$210,000
		83	$109,700
	Madison County	80	$174,061
	Montgomery	81	$385,000
	Oxford	80	$19,600
		83	$35,700
AR	Pine Bluff	80	$93,361
		83	$56,318
	Texarkana	80	$68,250
AZ	Phoenix	80	$325,815
		83	$350,000
	Tucson	79	$190,323
CA	Bellflower	80	$140,000
	Berkeley	80	$193,245
		83	$426,816
	Compton	81	$490,000
	Fresno	80	$438,551
		83	$113,158
	Long Beach	83	$680,000
	Los Angeles	80	$2,750,000
		81	$601,768
		83	$838,950
	Los Angeles Co.	80	$222,415
	Lynwood	80	$172,611
		83	$127,773
	Oakland	80	$323,000
		81	$688,500
		83	$210,000
	Oxnard	80	$127,886
		81	$80,066
		83	$197,750
	Pasadena	80	$394,000
	Richmond	83	$179,089
	Riverside	83	$375,000
	Riverside Co.	80	$403,340
		83	$470,190
	San Francisco	79	$663,000
		80	$1,391,650
	San Jose	79	$396,000
		83	$171,869
	Santa Ana	80	$314,500
	Vista	83	$122,700
CO	Denver	80	$332,500
		84	$376,015
	Lafayette	80	$8,391
	Pueblo	80	$253,400
CT	Bridgeport	80	$499,061
		81	$753,119
		84	$1,075,000
	Hartford	81	$619,225
		83	$805,825
	Meriden	80	$138,028
	New Britain	80	$325,000
	New Haven	83	$439,875
	West Haven	80	$106,250
DC	Washington	80	$441,142
		80	$621,706
DE	Wilmington	80	$170,500
		83	$133,000
FL	Bradenton	79	$35,000
		83	$49,000
	Dade County	79	$1,065,764
	Daytona Beach	80	$127,500
		83	$79,436
	Gainesville	80	$102,850
	Hialeah	83	$192,500
	Hollywood	81	$75,325
	Jacksonville	80	$466,400
		81	$547,974
		84	$375,920
	Lauderdale Lakes	80	$399,913
	Melbourne	81	$66,528
	Miami	80	$592,145
		81	$719,730
		83	$699,930
	Orlando	80	$112,700
	Panama City	80	$308,662
	St Petersburg	80	$485,818
		83	$94,590
	Tampa	83	$93,370
	Winter Haven	83	$52,780
GA	Atlanta	80	$581,000

UPARR REHABILITATION GRANTS

ST	LOCALITY	FY	UPARR AMT.
		80	$907,213
	Savannah	80	$322,217
		80	$250,627
		83	$136,377
IL	Chicago	79	$2,100,000
		80	$5,250,000
		84	$1,400,000
	Decatur	80	$88,575
		83	$161,978
	East St. Louis	81	$385,000
		83	$581,136
	Evanston	80	$87,623
		84	$148,666
	Rantoul	80	$46,200
	Urbana	80	$127,139
IN	Bloomington	79	$50,530
	Evansville	80	$232,652
		84	$296,415
	Fort Wayne	83	$216,000
	Hammond	80	$223,125
	Indianapolis	80	$525,000
		83	$43,375
	Muncie	81	$366,786
KS	Kansas City	81	$267,540
		83	$176,330
KY	Covington	80	$156,800
		83	$69,470
	Hopkinsville	83	$57,877
	Louisville	80	$340,000
		83	$282,415
LA	Alexandria	79	$235,435
		80	$97,086
		80	$69,258
		83	$53,376
	Bossier City	83	$15,300
	Kenner	80	$153,000
	Lafayette	80	$737,444
		80	$127,296
		84	$348,913
	Lake Charles	80	$254,829
		81	$357,000
	Monroe	81	$268,495
		83	$188,714
	New Orleans	79	$449,395
		80	$657,475
		81	$384,262
		83	$680,000
	Shreveport	80	$129,367
		81	$221,282
MA	Attleboro	81	$270,502
	Boston	79	$675,500
		81	$1,630,916
		83	$1,161,176
	Brockton	81	$164,286
		83	$216,961
	Brookline	83	$64,983
	Cambridge	79	$119,000
		80	$71,400
	Essex County	81	$625,456
	Everett	80	$235,340
	Fall River	80	$324,800
	Holyoke	81	$500,646
		84	$208,243
	Lowell	79	$35,000
		80	$361,683
		83	$85,000
	Malden	80	$90,515
	Revere	80	$210,000
		83	$361,250
	Salem	84	$75,000
	Somerville	84	$300,000
	Springfield	80	$180,703
	Watertown	80	$280,000
	Worcester	83	$246,474
MD	Baltimore	80	$1,020,000
		80	$697,392
		83	$977,500
ME	Portland	80	$98,646
		84	$240,750
MI	Battle Creek	80	$41,300
	Detroit	79	$1,837,500
		81	$2,209,926
		83	$700,000
	Flint	83	$129,731
	Grand Rapids	81	$228,182
	Highland Park	83	$33,163
	Lansing	80	$457,501
		83	$389,636
	Muskegon	83	$161,294
	Muskegon Hgts.	83	$99,571
	Pontiac	80	$560,000
MN	Duluth	81	$102,070
	Minneapolis	79	$478,400
		81	$712,000
	St. Paul	80	$538,200
		80	$74,520

UPARR REHABILITATION GRANTS

ST	LOCALITY	FY	UPARR AMT.
		83	$225,400
MO	Jackson County	80	$105,456
	Kansas City	80	$445,784
		83	$788,010
	Liberty	80	$39,900
	St Joseph	79	$376,281
		80	$513,667
	St. Louis	80	$1,269,276
		83	$902,958
MS	Biloxi	80	$62,580
		83	$69,510
	Greenville	80	$58,100
	Hattiesburg	83	$71,050
	Jackson	83	$202,246
	Meridian	80	$144,054
		84	$30,000
	Moss Point	83	$32,900
	Pascagoula	79	$23,100
		83	$49,000
MT	Billings	90	$759,235
NC	Durham	81	$117,421
	Highpoint	80	$135,916
	Wilmington	80	$98,000
		83	$42,000
NE	Omaha	80	$255,500
NJ	Bayonne	83	$440,000
	Bridgeton	80	$90,151
	Camden	80	$242,873
		83	$388,000
	Camden County	80	$348,399
	Clifton	83	$100,000
	East Orange	80	$121,388
		84	$100,000
	Elizabeth	83	$268,560
	Essex County	79	$1,828,010
		81	$979,005
		83	$929,799
	Hoboken	79	$325,000
	Irvington	79	$63,750
	Jersey City	83	$637,289
	New Brunswick	80	$209,100
		83	$190,880
	North Bergen	80	$65,850
	Passaic	80	$120,000
	Passaic County	83	$666,267
	Paterson	80	$224,157
		83	$436,748
	Perth Amboy	79	$85,000
		83	$176,720
	Plainfield	79	$43,587
		80	$51,935
	Trenton	80	$144,600
		83	$355,215
	Union County	80	$1,334,804
		83	$682,791
	Vineland	79	$212,500
NM	Bernalillo Co.	83	$328,761
NY	Buffalo	80	$1,190,000
		83	$637,500
	Freeport	80	$102,718
		83	$113,050
	New Rochelle	83	$196,965
	New York	80	$3,027,699
		81	$423,616
		83	$1,302,783
	Niagara Falls	80	$361,250
		83	$180,531
	Rochester	80	$617,925
		83	$549,322
	Schenectady	80	$467,231
		83	$170,000
	Syracuse	79	$212,500
		80	$340,000
		83	$637,500
	Utica	79	$101,990
		84	$150,000
	Westchester Co.	80	$206,775
OH	Akron	80	$248,500
			$188,650
		83	$225,169
	Canton	80	$226,457
	Cincinnati	79	$354,277
		80	$304,500
			$72,844
		81	$528,283
	Cleveland	79	$544,152
		80	$445,530
			$552,692
		84	$450,000
	Columbus	80	$528,559
	Cuyahoga County	79	$322,771
		80	$288,739
		84	$299,353
	Dayton	80	$195,719
	Hamilton	80	$64,383
		83	$91,000

UPARR REHABILITATION GRANTS

ST	LOCALITY	FY	UPARR AMT.
	Lima	80	$46,410
		81	$62,100
	Lucas County	80	$293,157
	Mahoning County	83	$286,870
	Steubenville	79	$77,000
		80	$28,042
	Toledo	80	$552,790
		83	$594,847
	Warren	80	$10,785
			$70,000
		84	$66,050
	Youngstown	80	$89,779
OK	Lawton	79	$119,857
	Muskogee	80	$41,987
OR	Portland	79	$893,076
		81	$378,000
		83	$525,000
PA	Abington Twn.	80	$162,027
	Allegheny County	83	$344,772
	Easton	80	$52,500
		83	$70,000
	Erie	83	$80,124
	Harrisburg	83	$197,603
	Norristown	83	$70,000
	Philadelphia	80	$700,000
		83	$1,335,600
	Pittsburgh	81	$1,500,000
		83	$551,600
	Reading	80	$80,500
		83	$241,185
	Scranton	80	$316,140
	Wilkes-Barre	80	$133,000
		83	$337,891
PR	Bayamon	83	$224,523
	Guaynabo	81	$209,692
RI	Central Falls	83	$98,000
	Cranston	81	$69,659
		83	$103,600
	East Providence	80	$207,056
		83	$210,000
	Pawtucket	80	$290,000
	Providence	80	$711,334
		83	$784,000
	Woonsocket	80	$109,500
SC	Charleston	80	$425,000
		84	$65,000
	Columbia	81	$210,000
	Spartanburg	84	$39,572
TN	Chattanooga	80	$175,000
	Clarksville	80	$17,500
		83	$95,200
	Jackson	80	$74,200
		83	$84,000
	Knoxville	83	$21,700
	Memphis/Shelby	79	$626,416
		81	$822,500
		83	$751,768
	Nashville/Davdsn	81	$745,726
		83	$455,651
TX	Austin	83	$344,000
	Beaumont	81	$276,000
		83	$292,512
	Corpus Christi	80	$236,245
			$40,000
	Denison	80	$358,222
		83	$46,970
	Edinburg	84	$54,080
	El Paso	80	$636,920
		84	$197,199
	Galveston	79	$56,800
	Laredo	79	$62,400
		83	$125,200
	McAllen	83	$76,618
	San Antonio	80	$824,000
		83	$784,000
	Texarkana	80	$100,614
	Waco	80	$240,000
		83	$111,109
UT	Ogden	81	$241,640
	Salt Lake City	80	$402,279
VA	Lynchburg	80	$145,609
			$190,886
	Newport News	80	$376,285
			$241,307
		83	$77,500
	Norfolk	80	$255,159
		81	$357,107
		83	$317,748
	Petersburg	81	$160,183
		83	$178,250
	Portsmouth	79	$99,150
		81	$214,200
	Richmond	79	$160,942
	Roanoke	81	$250,847
		83	$178,250
	Suffolk	81	$213,195

UPARR REHABILITATION GRANTS

ST	LOCALITY	FY	UPARR AMT.
		83	$182,125
WA	Bellingham	80	$138,995
		84	$150,000
	Everett	80	$174,028
	King County	80	$290,080
	Pasco	80	$164,272
		83	$174,863
	Seattle	79	$592,897
		83	$611,194
	Tacoma	79	$300,917
		80	$465,480
		83	$316,828
WI	Milwaukee	80	$770,000
		83	$691,551
	Milwaukee County	80	$391,948
	Superior	80	$80,000
WV	Wheeling	80	$224,000
		83	$245,000
	Wood County	83	$139,273

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